

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 15 of 1893.]

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 12th April 1893.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1893.	1893.	
	Monthly.					
1	Vaishya Hitkari ...	Meerut	Mohan Lal	For Feb. & Mar.	12th April	...
	Bi-monthly.					
2	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Morad- abad).	Majid Hussain	5th April	7th "	...
	Tri-monthly.					
3	Akhbar-i-Imamia	Lucknow	Abid Ali	24th Mar.	6th "	347 copies.
4	Mufid-i-Kim	Agra	Qadir Ali	1st April	" "	100 "
	Weekly.					
5	Agra Punch	Do.	Ahmad-ul-din Beg	8th "	11th "	210 "
6	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Muqarrab Hussain	4th "	6th "	65 "
7	Akhbar-i-Islam	Agra	Islám Company	8th "	11th "	...
8	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sa'id	5th "	8th "	625 "
9	Anis-i-Hind	Meerut	Háim Chandia	8th "	12th "	590 "
			Vaishya.			



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(continued).</b>						
<b>Weekly—(continued).</b>						
				<b>1898.</b>	<b>1899.</b>	
10	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	1st & 8th April ...	6th & 12th April ...	158 copies
11	Khad ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	7th ...	8th ...	250 "
12	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	1st & 8th ...	7th & 12th ...	500 "
13	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	10th ...	12th ...	446 "
14	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	8th ...	" ...	500 "
15	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmā ...	5th ...	7th ...	300 "
16	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	8th ...	11th ...	44 "
17	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	7th ...	10th ...	400 "
18	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	3rd ...	" ...	250 "
19	Najm-ul-Akhhār ...	Etawah ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	10th ...	12th ...	223 "
20	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas ...	7th ...	10th ...	450 "
21	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Ali ...	8th ...	11th ...	40 "
22	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	1st & 8th ...	7th & 11th ...	196 "
23	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	6th ...	9th ...	450 "
24	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	1st ...	" ...	" "
25	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	8th ...	12th ...	220 "
26	Riaz-ul-Akhhār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	" ...	" ...	350 "
27	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	4th ...	9th ...	180 "
28	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	6th ...	11th ...	304 "
29	Tohfa-i-Qadiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qadir ...	9th ...	10th ...	" "
30	Tat-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	8th ...	9th ...	150 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
31	Oudh Akhhār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	6th to 12th ...	6th to 12th ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
32	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtaz-ul-din ...	4th & 7th ...	6th & 9th ...	464 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government)
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
33	Bhatt Bhaskar ...	Cawnpore ...	Shankar Dayal ...	For Mar. ...	8th ...	" "
34	Godharm Prakash ...	Farukhabad ...	Mohan Lal ...	" " ...	7th ...	400 copies
<b>Weekly.</b>						
35	Almora Akhhār ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	3rd April ...	6th ...	116 "
36	Goswami ...	Benares ...	Jagat Narayan ...	6th ...	9th ...	" "
37	Khichri Samachar ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasad ...	8th ...	11th ...	400 "
38	Nagri Nirad ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasad ...	30th Mar. ...	7th ...	200 "
39	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	30th Mar. & 6th April ...	" ...	500 "
40	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan ...	3rd April ...	" ...	100 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
41	Hindustan ...	Kalakankar (Partabgarh) ...	Devi Dayal Shukla ...	5th to 11th ...	6th to 12th ...	470 "
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
42	Jain Hitaisi ...	Moradabad ...	Panna Lal ...	For Feb. ...	8th ...	" "
<b>Weekly.</b>						
43	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. ...	7th April ...	9th ...	451 copies (including 245 copies taken by Government)
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
44	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	5th & 8th ...	9th & 11th ...	100 "
<b>MARATHI.</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
45	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi ...	5th ...	8th ...	320 "
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>						
<b>Weekly.</b>						
46	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram Chandra Patwardhan ...	3rd ...	6th ...	450 "

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## I.—POLITICAL.

1. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 7th April, says that Dr. Abdul Rahim, Khán Bahádur, was engaged to accompany the Nawáb of Rámpur during his long voyage and paid Rs. 800 by the Council of Regency for his outfit. The Local Government made a good selection, but Captain J. Colvin is to blame for allowing the Nawáb to travel without a doctor.

Azād.

April 7th, 1893.

Nawáb of Rámpur's voyage.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, says that it may truly be observed of the rules framed by the Local Government regarding the reconstitution of the Local Legislative Council that a mountain laboured but that a mouse is brought forth. The public associations in these provinces ought to enter a strong protest against the rules. The whole scheme is a veritable farce. The principal municipalities have been divided into two groups, one group being composed of Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Agra and Meerut municipalities, and the other of Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur and Jhánsi municipalities. Each group will elect one member for the Local Legislative Council, the mode of election being that all the municipalities forming a group will each nominate an elector and the five electors so nominated will elect a member of the Council. Thus each municipal board will supply only one elector, and all the boards above referred to except the Fyzabad board are under the thumb of the district officers, who will have no difficulty in getting themselves or their men on the boards nominated as electors; and such electors will evidently elect members recommended to them by the authorities. Hitherto the members of the Council were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor himself, but under the new system the members will be the Collectors' men! The scheme is really the work of Sir Auckland Colvin, for which Sir Charles Crosthwaite cannot be held responsible. However, the present Lieutenant-Governor should have improved the scheme before accepting it. If the system of election prescribed for the members of the Council is not improved, no good will accrue to the inhabitants of these provinces from the reform of the Council, and the new privilege granted to the people will go for nothing. The Bengal Government has shown greater liberality in the matter, the system adopted by it being much better than that of these provinces. In Bengal there will be 45 electors for a group of municipalities, while the number of such electors here will be only five. According to the Bengal system the Lucknow Municipal Board would be entitled to nominate 15 electors; but the rules framed by the Local Government give only one vote to each board. The public associations should agitate for the improvement of the system on the Bengal principle.

Hindustáni.

April 5th, 1893.

Rules regarding the constitution of the Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Juddh.

3. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, says that the Local Government has exhibited laudable promptitude in carrying out the necessary sanitary reforms recommended by the Hardwár committee. Sir Charles Crosthwaite has himself gone up to Hardwár to inspect the new works constructed. Government has appealed to well-to-do Hindus to contribute towards the expenses of those works, offering to pay a portion of the cost. Lálá Suraj Mal of Calcutta has offered a donation of Rs. 2,000, but it is to be regretted that no other Hindus have yet come forward. They are only too ready to support schemes which are calculated to please influential officers, but are utterly backward in promoting a useful and religious project.

RAHBAH.

April 8th, 1893.

Sanitary reforms, Hardwár.

4. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th April, gives an account of the opening of the Harkiperi and the Bhimgoda Kund at Hardwár by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and observes that His Honor's speech had such an effect on the Bráhmans that they at once contributed a thousand

OUDH AKHBAR.

April 11th, 1893.

The same.

rupees.



TOHFA-I-HIND.  
April 6th, 1893.

5. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th April, congratulates the Bengalis on the withdrawal of the jury notification, and observes that natives ought to be thankful to Government for its readiness to grant them privileges to which they are entitled as its loyal subjects. Cases of serious

Withdrawal of the jury notification.

crime which are triable by jury should not be allowed to be investigated by low-paid police officials, as the evidence collected by such officials must be very untrustworthy. Preliminary investigations ought to be made by competent and trustworthy police officials and the trials conducted before able and experienced Judges and educated, respectable and intelligent jurors.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 5th, 1893.

6. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, praises the Bengalis for their powerful and successful agitation in the matter of trial by jury, and says that the jury notification has destroyed Sir Charles Elliott's reputation. His Honor could not be expected to remain in Bengal after such

The same.

a signal defeat. He shortly goes on six months' leave, from which he is not likely to return. This is the first occasion on which an important notification issued by a Local Government has been set aside in accordance with the wishes of the people. Such a thing would have been simply out of the question had the Liberals not been in power in England.

HINDUSTAN.  
April 5th, 1893.

7. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 5th April, states that the jury commission has clearly shown the necessity for the maintenance of trial by jury, and that the Bengal Government has consequently been obliged to withdraw its notification. Its defeat in this matter ought

The same.

to be a warning to other Local Governments and Administrations. Natives have made sufficient progress in English education to be able to appreciate the merits or demerits of Government measures and to carry on political agitation. A Governor should now think twice before he endeavours to deprive the people of a privilege which they have long enjoyed.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
April 5th, 1893.

8. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 5th April, expresses satisfaction that the jury commission did not prove a failure like other commissions. It recommended the withdrawal of the jury notification and suggested some alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, to provide against

The same.

perverse verdicts being given by juries. The Secretary of State has approved the commission's report, the jury notification being withdrawn by Sir Charles Elliott. If the Lieutenant-Governor is annoyed at the interference of the Secretary of State, he will probably not return from his six months' leave, but will retire.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
April 3rd, 1893.

9. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 3rd April, complains that the prices of food-grains are now ten times as high as they were formerly, and observes that there being no decrease in produce the scarcity can only be due to heavy exports, which ought to be checked in order to mitigate the distress

Grain exports.

prevailing among the poorer classes.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.  
April 8th, 1893.

10. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 8th April, states that the scarcity of grain is chiefly due to the large exports and to the custom among cultivators of entering into agreements for the sale of standing crops even before

Scarcity of grain.

the crops have ripened, and causes a heavy loss of life every year. Government ought to check the exports and discourage the evil custom among peasants above referred to.

ODDH AKHBAR.  
April 12th, 1893.

11. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, complains that crops have been almost entirely damaged by unseasonable rain and hail at many places, cultivators being reduced to destitution. They cannot possibly tide over their difficulties unless material help is rendered to them by Government. There is reason to fear that if relief is not promptly given to the

Crops injured by unseasonable rain and hail.



needy, tens of thousands of cultivators will abandon their holdings. Moreover, the export of wheat should be forbidden, otherwise prices, which are already abnormally high, will rise still further, increasing popular distress. Crops have also been injured in some native states, which should assist the cultivators who are in need of help.

12. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th April, says that it would appear that the Commissioner of Dacca quietly paid a visit to the district jail at the time of distribution of food to the convicts. Tasting the food, he found it to be of very inferior quality, and warned the jailor to supply better food in future. If other authorities followed his example and paid visits to jails without giving previous notice, the jail officials would soon mend their ways and refrain from ill-treating convicts in any way.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 5th, 1893.

Visit of the Commissioner of Dacca  
to the district jail.

13. The *Khichri Samáchar* (Mirzapur), of the 8th April, states that on behalf of the Deputy Inspector of Schools a person has lately been making certain inquiries regarding the local societies and associations such as the Arya Samáj, the Kayasth Club, the Khattri Samáj, the Sanatan Dharm Sabha, the Temperance Association, &c., at Mirzapur. Moreover, it is rumoured that copies of notices circulated locally regarding the meetings of the associations are sent by the police to higher police officers with their confidential reports. The rumour, if true, shows that Government is desirous of keeping an eye on the proceedings of the associations. But the rumour appears to be unfounded, as the Desh Hitkarni Sabha, which is the most important local association, and several members of which gave evidence before the police committee, has never been required to supply any information about its own aims and objects.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHAR.  
April 8th, 1893.

Societies and associations at Mirzapur.

14. The *Nágrí Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 30th March, adverting to the extension of section 15 of the Arms Act to Mirzapur, observes that the measure has created widespread uneasiness among the people, and does not understand why Government has thought it necessary to disarm them. Cases of assault and grievous hurt have considerably fallen off, and few ruffians are now to be found in the town. The only result of the measure will be that respectable persons will be deprived of arms, but that bad characters will still continue to keep arms, though secretly.

NÁGRÍ NIRAD.  
March 30th, 1893.

Arms Act in Mirzapur.

why Government has thought it necessary to disarm them. Cases of assault and grievous hurt have considerably fallen off, and few ruffians are now to be found in the town. The only result of the measure will be that respectable persons will be deprived of arms, but that bad characters will still continue to keep arms, though secretly.

15. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 3rd April, complains that the licensed opium vendor at Moradabad, who ought to sell opium at five rupees' weight per rupee, supplies it at considerably higher rates, especially to those poor men who make very small purchases. The quantities supplied for one pice, two pice and other such small amounts are scarcely half of what they should be. As only one or two pice worth of opium is supplied at a time at the tahsildár's office, all men are obliged to obtain the drug from the licensed vendor. The Magistrate should inquire into the matter and remedy the evil.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
April 3rd, 1893.

Sale of opium at Moradabad.

quantities supplied for one pice, two pice and other such small amounts are scarcely half of what they should be. As only one or two pice worth of opium is supplied at a time at the tahsildár's office, all men are obliged to obtain the drug from the licensed vendor. The Magistrate should inquire into the matter and remedy the evil.

16. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 7th April, says that Mr. Whish, Collector of Jaunpur, who has great sympathy with natives, has made some very reasonable suggestions. He recommends the extension of the *panchait* system, the modification of the present form of charity, which

ÁZÁD.  
April 7th, 1893.

Mr. Whish, Collector of Jaunpur,  
and the *panchait* system.

causes demoralization, the reduction of the Muhammadan marriage expenses, and the reform of the Muhammadan marriage customs. The last three proposals made by Mr. Whish relate to strictly social matters. The extension of the *panchait* system is a very useful proposal, which, if adopted, would save the people from the heavy cost of litigation. But manifestly such an important reform cannot be introduced without the assistance of the authorities. Strong representative associations should be established in every district for the purpose, and the district officers should lend them a helping hand.



HINDUSTANI.  
April 5th, 1893.

17. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, states that on the occasion of the Hon'ble J. Woodburn's return from Calcutta there was a crowd of talúkdárs at every station from Benares to Lucknow ready to receive him. Of course the gathering was a large one at Lucknow, each talúkdár being anxious to catch his eye first. After he had talked to all the gentlemen on the platform he inquired if a carriage were ready for him. One of the talúkdárs said that they were ready to carry him on their necks. They have really very strong necks which are so frequently at the disposal of all officers. Another talúkdár told the Hon'ble J. Woodburn "You come like a shower of rain and will save us from perishing from drought." The talúkdárs of Oudh are at liberty to compare themselves with trees or other things as they like. But the Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, the late Chief Secretary, might hardly have found such an expression of sentiments by a talúkdár pleasant to himself. Yesterday he was praised very highly and to-day he is spoken of in uncomplimentary terms.

Hon'ble J. Woodburn, and talúkdárs at the Lucknow railway station.

ANIS-I-HIND.  
April 8th, 1893.

18. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th April, urges that a tent should be supplied by Government to each tahsildár for camp use, and that the expenses incurred on account of the carriage of the tent, &c., during his tour should be paid from the Government treasury. The tahsildárs cannot afford to keep tents at their own expense. If they put up at the houses of landholders or cultivators, they must be lowered in the estimation of the people.

Supply of tents to tahsildárs for camp use.

MATLA-I-NÚR.  
April 8th, 1893.

19. The *Matla-i-Núr* (Cawnpore), of the 8th April, referring to the dispute between the ear cleanser and the police at Cawnpore, observes that a constable has been sentenced to four and a head constable to three months' imprisonment by the Magistrate. The police gave a different version of the story, accusing Babu Sidh Gopal of forcibly depriving a constable of his badge and bringing other charges, but their statement was found to be utterly untrustworthy.

Dispute between an ear cleanser and the police at Cawnpore.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 7th, 1893.

20. The *Hindustani* (Kálákankar), of the 7th April, adverting to the case of Price, a railway guard, who committed an indecent assault on a woman who travelled on the Rájputána-Málwa line with her mother and children, observes that the accused has been committed to the Allahabad High Court for trial. Such unfortunate cases are getting rather too frequent, and therefore it is necessary to make examples of one or two culprits in order to check the evil.

Commission of an indecent assault on a female passenger by Price, a railway guard, on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.  
April 4th, 1893.

21. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 4th April, praises Mr. White, the Magistrate of Meerut, for condemning the practice of impressing carts into service in connection with the annual camp of exercise at Meerut, especially at the breaking up of the camp, which takes place at harvest time. He is of opinion that such arrangements should be made that cart drivers should voluntarily offer their services. All honour is due to Mr. White. If suitable rates were offered and the hire were paid from the very day that carts were placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, and not from the day that they were utilized, there is no doubt that the required number of carts would be easily forthcoming.

Impressment of carts into service on the occasion of the annual camp of exercise at Meerut.

GODHARM PRAKÁSH.  
March 1893.

22. The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for March, in its columns of miscellaneous news, complains that the District Magistrate of Benares has granted permission to the Musalmáns in the Bajardiha village to kill kine on the occasion of the Id, the permission occasioning great dissatisfaction among the Hindus of that and neighbouring villages. It is to be regretted that some officers sometimes recklessly pass orders which are calculated to bring the British rule into disrepute.

Killing of kine at Bajardiha, Benares district.



## III.—EDUCATION.

23. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 3rd April, complains that the

Question paper in History set at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.

question paper set in History at the late Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University was much stiffer than that set at the Intermediate Examination, and Expresses surprise and regret that the Examiners should set questions without due regard to the abilities

of the candidates. There should be moderators, who should carefully examine the questions, and change them, if necessary, before they are printed. The principal aim of an examiner in any book ought to be to find out if the boys have read the book with attention, mastering the important portions.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
April 3rd, 1893.

24. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, referring to the proposal regarding the establishment of an Agricultural

Establishment of a new Agricultural College.

College, observes that there is some difference of opinion as to the place where the College should be established; some men are in favour of Cawnpore, while

others consider Lucknow a more suitable place. The editor prefers Lucknow to Cawnpore, on the ground that Lucknow is one of the chief centres of education in these provinces, the College could be established in one of the nazul buildings, and suitable land for experimental farms is easily available inside the town.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.  
April 1st, 1893.

## IV.—RAILWAY.

25. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 5th April, referring to the proposal regarding the construction of a branch line between

Moradabad-Garmukhtesar Railway and Amroha.

Moradabad and Garmukhtesar in connection with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, urges that the line should pass through Amroha, and asks the inhabitants of the town to draw the attention of the authorities to the matter.

AKHTAR-I-HIND.  
April 5th, 1893.

## V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

26. A religious pamphlet called the *Saif-i-Qāta*, i.e., the cutting sword, is being circulated in parts with the *Akhbār-i-Imāmiya*, a

A book published by a Shia against the Sunnis with the *Akhbār-i-Imāmiya*, Lucknow.

Shia paper published by Sayyid Abid Ali at Wazirganj, Lucknow. The book is the work of Sayyid Ahmad Hasan, who gives answers to questions purporting to have been put by a Sunni. The author does not speak

of the first three Khalifas or successors of Muhammad in respectful terms, as is usual with the Shias, who do not recognise any Khalifas except Ali. In one place, at page 13, the author says that the difference between the three Khalifas and Ali is as great as between Pharaoh and God. Again, at page 27, the three Khalifas are accused of infidelity.

AKHBAR-I-IMAMIA.  
April 1893.

27. A correspondent of the *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, complains that the vernacular books mentioned below

Alleged objectionable passages in some vernacular books.

contain some obscene or defamatory words and expressions:—

HINDUSTANI.  
April 5th, 1893.

Name of Book.	Page.	Line.
Tohfah-i-Awām, printed at the Aijaz-i-Muhammadi Press.	64 105	15 2 & 3
Tohfah-i-Asnā Ashariya, printed at the Nawal Kishore Press.	3 13 34 39, &c.	1 23 14 5, &c.
Badr-ul-duja, published by Maulvi Jahangir Khān and printed at the Gulshan-i-Ibn Press, Agra.	78 84 85	...
Mizan-i-Tib, printed at the Nawal Kishore Press	127	...



Name of Book.	Page.	Line.
Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya (Urdu), published by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur.	191 365	8 18, &c.
Tohfah-i-Hasan, published by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur.	25 26	... 23
Review, published by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan	75	3
Urdu translation of Muntakhib-ul-Tawarikh, published by Maulvi Ihtisham-ul-din Khan and printed at the Nawal Kishore Press.	474 515	7 to 18 12, 13 & 14

The writer is at a loss to understand why Government has taken no notice of the objectionable words and sentences in the books, copy of each of which must have been sent to Government by the printer according to rule. If the objectionable passages escaped notice at the time, action may now be taken by Government.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
April 3rd, 1893.

28. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 3rd April, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that Bankteshwar, a native of Madras, who was appointed Naib Rawal of the temples at Nand Prayag, Garhwāl, by Colonel Erakine, the Commissioner, has made himself scarce. It would appear that he was beaten by the men belonging to Joshimath for his interference with the Ashtbali ceremony at the Durga temple. He went to the Commissioner at Bhābar, taking Rs. 600 from Swami Janain Das on the way, and obtained eight days' leave from the Commissioner to pay a visit to Muttra. He then sent in his resignation, alleging that he was unable to carry on the administration. It is rumoured that he has secretly carried away fifty or sixty thousand rupees worth of jewellery belonging to the temples. But there is no doubt that he has misappropriated some money. Pandit Jaidat Joshi, Deputy Collector, has been ordered by the Commissioner to inquire into the matter and to make proposals for the future management of the temples.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 5th, 1893.

29. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, regrets to notice that the masses in this country are still steeped in ignorance and superstition. A very disquieting rumour, which appears to have originated in a *chandu* den, is rife among the ignorant classes, to the effect that a human sacrifice has to be made by the Engineer in connection with the water works at Lucknow. Women, considering the lives of their children in danger, are much frightened. Children may or may not be sacrificed, but a portion of the population of Lucknow is sure to be ruined by the additional taxation necessitated by water works.

NAGRI NIRAD.  
March 30th, 1893.

30. The *Nāgri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 30th March, complains that lately a Muhammadan constable accompanied by some other Musalmāns was found walking at the Bindhyachal temple, and asks the Magistrate to forbid the entry of Musalmāns into the temple.

ALLAHABAD: } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
The 17th April 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.